DRAFT

BURLINGTON NORTHERN/LIVINGSTON ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP SITE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

March 1990

Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences
Room B201, Cogswell Building
Helena, Montana 59620
(406)444-2821 or 1-800-648-8465

BURLINGTON NORTHERN/LIVINGSTON

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP SITE

PLEASE RETURN

INTRODUCTION

This document summarizes community concerns and outlines community involvement activities to be conducted during site investigation and cleanup activities at the Livingston Rail Maintenance Facility in Livingston, Montana. The site name is Burlington Northern/Livingston Environmental Cleanup site. The Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences has the responsibility of overseeing investigations and cleanup of the site.

This plan is based on interviews with local and state government officials and Livingston residents. These interviews were conducted in Livingston during the Fall of 1988. More concerns were raised during 1989 and this document tries to reflect those concerns. The MDHES Superfund public information officer conducted the interviews. It should be noted that this document can only address concerns and issues up to the point at which it is dated. In the meantime, issues and concerns change and grow.

The purpose of the community involvement plan is to identify the concerns of people affected by the site, and develop methods to address those concerns. According to the State Superfund General Community Relations Plan and federal Superfund community relations guidance, the Solid and Hazardous Waste Bureau of MDHES is required to conduct community interviews, and based on these interviews, to prepare a community involvement plan that includes a description of the site background, history of community involvement at the site (including major community concerns), community involvement activities, a schedule of involvement activities, and a list of contact groups and individuals. The interviews form the foundation for developing the appropriate information to be disseminated to the public, and for determining what actions are necessary to address public concerns. A community involvement program should not try to quell controversy, but rather strive to anticipate, identify, and acknowledge areas of conflict and concern so that decisions can be made with full understanding of community views.

It is important to emphasize that the community involvement plan presents the opinions and concerns of residents and other interviewees and not those of the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences or Burlington Northern Railroad Company. The information developed in these interviews and summarized in the Community Involvement Plan reflects interviewees' responses, whether or not those responses are factually precise or accurately portray conditions at the site. The community involvement plan serves as a basis for addressing community concerns and perceptions, as well as clarifying misinformation identified in community responses. The plan suggests measures for accomplishing both of these objectives.

COMMUNITY HISTORY

Livingston lies in the upper Yellowstone River Valley of southcentral Montana. The valley is underlain by hard bedrock composed of shales and sandstones. The bedrock valley (basin) is filled with loose sand, gravel, silt and clay deposits brought into the area by the Yellowstone River. Groundwater in the area flows at an estimated average of two feet per day. Contamination in the groundwater sticks to the cobbles and soils in which the groundwater is found, floats on top of the groundwater or may be dissolved in the groundwater.

Livingston began as a small settlement on the banks of the Yellowstone River in 1892. The original name was Clark City in honor of Herman Clark, the principal contractor for the Northern Pacific Railroad which was, at that time, expanding into the area. In November 1892, track laying crews reached Livingston and the official town survey was recorded in Gallatin County in December. The town was owned by the company and lots were sold by NP.

The first NP shops were built in 1883. They included the machine and blacksmith shops, the boiler and engine houses, the 115-foot-high brick chimney and the original roundhouse.

By 1900, NP had built a machine shop, engine house, boiler room, blacksmith shop, car shops, a 54-foot turntable and a 15-stall roundhouse on the premises. In 1902, NP enlarged the machine shop and built a powerhouse. From 1901 to 1902, NP constructed a depot on the south side of the tracks.

As of 1940, the yard employed more than 1,700 people with more than 800 of them in the shops. The facility was a full-scale repair and maintenance shop for more than 250 steam locomotives. In 1943 the repair shops were renovated to accommodate diesel locomotives and in October, 1944, the new facilities opened.

October 1979 marked the discontinuation of Amtrak service through Livingston. The depot was vacated by BN personnel and put up for sale in 1982. The depot was subsequently remodeled and turned into a community museum. The roundhouse was closed in 1985.

Currently, the city of Livingston population is 7,000, while the Park County population is 13,000. The major employers in the area, according to the Livingston Chamber of Commerce, are Livingston Rebuild Center, Montana Rail Link, Brand S Lumber, Livingston Memorial Hospital and Dan Bailey's Fly Shop.

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OF SITE

The Burlington Northern facility is located near the center of Livingston in Park County, Montana. Formerly owned and operated by the Northern Pacific Railroad, the facility was acquired by Burlington Northern in March 1970 when the Northern Pacific merged with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroads, and the Great Northern Railroad.

The Livingston facility was BN's fueling and locomotive repair shop. The shop was active for approximately 80 years before it shut down in 1986. In 1943, the repair and fueling shops at the site were renovated to accommodate diesel locomotives. These new facilities opened in the fall of 1944 and were active for 35 years until 1979. During its peak, the facility pumped approximately 30,000 to 45,000 gallons of diesel fuel per day. Prior to 1957,

locomotives were refueled at a fueling rack located west of the yard office between Second and Third streets. This portion of the facility was supplied by already existing underground tanks. Sometime prior to 1975, one of these tanks developed a leak. The tank was later abandoned. During this time, fuel was occasionally known to collect downgradient in the B Street underpass. This underpass drains into the Yellowstone River. The most recent fueling area was installed along E Street in 1957. This fueling area was supplied by five above-ground tanks and had two fueling tracks.

In addition to the fueling activities, the Burlington Northern site was also used as a major repair and maintenance facility including a lube oil reclamation plant used to refine waste oil from locomotive engines. Two waste streams were generated from the refining process: a light-end "skunk oil" and a clay-like acid residue. The skunk oil was sold while the acid residue was dumped east of town on BN land, the Mission Wye. From 1950 to 1978, BN dumped approximately one truckload per week of the residue.

Other wastes came from the locomotive repair facility including numerous solvents used to degrease equipment and water used to wash off the solvents. Before 1968 the oil separator and separator overflow lagoons were used for treatment of shop waste water. In 1968, BN constructed a waste water treatment plant to treat their wastewater prior to discharge to the Yellowstone River.

In 1986 the Livingston site was sold to Montana Rail Link, a wholly owned subsidiary of Washington Corporation of Missoula, Montana.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE CONTAMINATION

Soils and groundwater at the site are contaminated. Fuels and solvents are either floating on top of the water table or are dissolved in the groundwater. The exact extent and amount of contamination is unknown at this time. Fifteen additional monitoring wells which will be installed on-site should help to

further define the area of groundwater contamination. However, several facts are known at this time. Municipal and private wells have been contaminated. Livingston's municipal water supply is drawn entirely from groundwater at six wells within the city limits. Two of the municipal wells downgradient of the shop site have been shut down because low levels of contamination have been found there. Groundwater is contaminated with diesel and chlorinated solvents, including but not limited to trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene. A plume of oil and diesel fuel approximately 2,000 feet long and 500 feet wide, and as much as 1.7 feet thick in places, has been detected floating on top of the water table. Petroleum constituents and chlorinated organic compounds dissolved in the groundwater have been detected downgradient and east of the site. A variety of potential sources exist on the site for this contamination.

HISTORY OF MDHES LEGAL INVOLVEMENT

In 1977, BN submitted self-monitoring data to MDHES. The data indicated BN had violated the terms of their 1974 MPDES permit. The violations had occurred between September 29, 1976, and January 12, 1977. On May 5, 1977, MDHES issued an Administrative Compliance Order which demanded BN correct the violations within 30 days. Because BN failed to comply with the order, MDHES filed a complaint against BN in Park County District Court for an injunction and civil damages of $340,000.

In March 1985 MDHES collected samples from the drums BN had dumped at the Park County disposal site. Analyses revealed naphthalene and methylene chloride. Further analysis of the samples showed high levels of lead, barium and chromium. MDHES subsequently issued a Notice of Violation and Order to Take Corrective Action on June 18, 1985. The drums were removed from the landfill in late July and early August 1985. BN found hazardous wastes in 179 of the drums. Because of the extent of the drum problem, MDHES filed suit against BN on April 10, 1987,

for $80,000 plus the State's costs. The case is still in court.

On October 23, 1987, MDHES filed a complaint and injunction against BN alleging numerous violations of Montana's Water Quality Act and asked the court to grant a preliminary injunction to prevent BN from continuing to pollute the groundwater. The complaint also asked that BN prepare and submit a groundwater cleanup plan. In addition, MDHES asked $75,000 in civil penalties plus investigatory costs and for other relief as the court deemed appropriate. The case is pending in Park County District Court.

MDHES retained the legal firm of Cogswell and Wehrle of Denver, Colorado, to assist in the investigation and litigation of Superfund cases and retained the firm's support on the Livingston case.

In the fall of 1988, MDHES entered into an administrative order on consent with BN to remove underground storage tanks at the site believed to be one of the sources of contamination. Contaminated materials from the tank removal are being stored in gondola cars and in drums and soil bags on-site for future disposal or treatment.

In summer 1989, MDHES issued a Draft Partial Consent Decree for public comment. The consent decree was issued at the same time as a Draft Interim Remedial Work Plan. The consent decree is the legal document which directs site investigations to be conducted in accordance with the work plan. The Modified Partial Consent Decree was amended and filed in U.S. District Court for the District of Montana, Helena Division, on Dec. 21, 1989. As of the writing of this draft, the acceptance or denial of the consent decree has not yet been determined by the District Court.

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

When the BN facility closed in 1986, BN gave their employees the opportunity to relocate with the company or take a percentage of pay for a number of years based on how long they had been with the company. Several interviewees said the sale and consequent lay-off and transfers caused intensely bad feelings toward BN in

the community. One interviewee said his relatives were rushed to decide about the work transfer and sale of their home, causing problems within the employee's marriage. The same interviewee said that BN gave too little notice to their workers of the shop closure. Other interviewees told similar tales, saying they felt after so many years in Livingston, BN should have dealt more fairly with their workers. In general, all but one interviewee had a personal dislike of BN and all interviewees said the community in general dislikes and is distrustful of BN.

The community, however, holds great hope for Montana Rail Link and the Livingston Rebuild Center (LRC) which are currently among the five main employers in the Livingston area. Many interviewees indicated that Livingston is still a railroad town and they hope to see the tradition continue. All interviewees indicated a firm commitment to broadening Livingston's economic base, so that if LRC ever closes down, the town will not be as dependent as it once was on BN.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The Livingston community became actively involved in the site in June 1989 when the Livingston City Council appointed a citizens' involvement committee known as Livingston Informed Friends of the Environment (LIFE). The Council appointed 13 residents of Livingston to participate in the LIFE group.

LIFE immediately became involved in site issues. They visited staff members of the Water Quality and Solid and Hazardous Waste Bureau of MDHES, requested copies of files and documents and quickly updated themselves on site data. LIFE voiced concerns and convinced MDHES to let the public play a larger role in site decisions. Because of LIFE's involvement, more advertising was bought for public meetings and MDHES held a series of public meetings during the public comment period for the Proposed Interim Remedial Work Plan and Partial Consent Decree. LIFE and others successfully petitioned for a 30-day extension to the public comment period on the consent decree and work plan. Members of

LIFE and many others submitted oral and written comments on the documents.

During community involvement interviews, which MDHES conducted prior to drafting the community involvement plan, and during other interaction with the public, many specific concerns were voiced. They are listed below. More concerns will be added to this list when they are voiced to MDHES. Overall, public concern about the site appears high, with the main concerns being about health effects.

♦ **The large area of contamination**

One interviewee gave a tour of the site, pointing out the many areas and sources of contamination. This same interviewee expressed great concern about the extent of contamination and the possibility that a total cleanup may not be possible.

♦ **Possible health effects**

Several interviewees said they were concerned about the presence of contaminants in municipal and private wells. Contaminants have been detected in the city water supply. One interviewee expressed strong concerns about the health of his children and his pregnant wife. Another interviewee suggested her health problems may be related to compounds which may have contaminated her well which lies near the contamination plume. One interviewee said a doctor told her there is a high incidence of Multiple Sclerosis in Livingston and questioned whether this might be related to groundwater contamination.

♦ **Lack of information about site investigation and contaminants**

Residents have expressed concern about the lack of substantive public data about the site, saying they would like more information about the site. One resident said there is a large amount of misinformation about the contaminants. The resident's daughter had been told by a school teacher not to drink water with blue or red floating on it. All interviewees asked that they receive site

newsletters and updates and that they start receiving information soon. One resident said that newsletters should provide the name and phone number of a central contact person who can answer their questions about the site.

♦ **Lack of real involvement in site issues**

Especially during the public comment period, residents expressed frustration with site involvement. Many people said they did not believe the State would consider their comments on the work plan and consent decree. One LIFE member expressed skepticism about the public hearing on the documents, saying he hoped this was not just "a handshake and a smile." LIFE had requested the State give them a chance to review the State's responses to their comments before the end of the public comment period. LIFE members said they wanted to make sure the State understood their comments. A state legislator and an environmental activist publicly expressed their frustration after being asked to leave negotiating sessions between MDHES and BN in early 1989.

♦ **Fear that BN will not have to clean up the site**

A fear of BN not having to complete the site investigation and cleanup has been expressed by people in Livingston. Some said they fear BN will go bankrupt before cleanup begins. Another resident said she does not believe BN will clean up the site without close supervision by the State. She said she fears BN will hold up the case in court.

♦ **Concern that the groundwater contamination plume will spread and contaminate more wells**

Concern was voiced that the groundwater plume will continue to spread and will cause contamination of more municipal and domestic wells.

♦ **Possible decline in property values due to contamination**

Residents have expressed concern that property values will

decline in Livingston as the public becomes more aware of contamination. These people said a lack of public education is not the answer, however, and that only a complete cleanup of the site will maintain or increase property values.

♦ **Possible health effects on area wildlife**

Residents have pointed out that Livingston is largely dependent on tourist trade and therefore relies heavily on good fisheries. Citizens expressed concern about the effects on fish from contamination which reaches the Yellowstone River. One man said he caught a fish near the sewer plant 15 years ago which had lesions on it and wondered if the lesions were caused by BN wastes.

♦ **Possible effects of cleanup on business for LRC's facility**

One interviewee said the site investigation and cleanup may be seen as a threat to LRC shop survival if LRC has to pay any cleanup costs.

Concerns which MDHES may not be able to resolve:

The State may not be able to address some issues during the the remedial investigation. Those issues include the following:

1) Property value decreases

MDHES has little or no control over property values in Livingston. Property values may or may not be based on public perception of environmental contamination. However, MDHES can work to educate the public about site issues, so that the public's perception of site issues closely matches the facts of the site.

2) Total cleanup of soils and groundwater

Technology available today will not achieve total cleanup of the Livingston site. And, in fact, BN has stated they won't be

able to clean up the entire site to levels below detection limits. However, public education of cleanup procedures and limits is important to this concern, also. If the public understands the cleanup method used, they may be more able to accept that total cleanup is not possible, but that cleanup to safe exposure levels is attainable.

3) Punishment of responsible parties to the satisfaction of Livingston residents

Some Livingston residents have voiced strong feelings against Burlington Northern, the potentially responsible party. These residents have expressed a desire to see the State heavily fine BN for the environmental contamination. Depending on the outcome of negotiations and any future lawsuits filed against BN, including a natural resources damage suit, all Livingston residents may not feel BN was satisfactorily punished.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES

Following is the list of community involvement techniques to be employed for the Livingston site. Beginning on page 18, are charts to indicate the types and timing of public involvement activities during the process at the site. These charts may be changed as site issues change or as the process is amended based on sampling results, new discoveries, etc. Increased involvement with the community will help MDHES develop even more effective techniques as insight is gained about what the community wants.

1) Public meetings

Public meetings will be held during public comment periods, when important study information is released and upon the request of citizens. MDHES will conduct meetings to update the public about recent site findings. Meetings will also help MDHES gain

public input about current remedial investigations and potential cleanup decisions. The meeting format will be tailored to encourage audience participation. Speakers will be encouraged to explain events and findings in layman's terms and to use visual aids. Part of the meeting's content might consist of focusing on and explaining a specific topic pertinent to current issues, such as the chemical properties of a certain contaminant, or the interaction of contaminants. An expert in the appropriate field would make a good speaker. Meetings will be held in central locations in Livingston, preferably during evening hours.

2) Document repositories

Site documents and other information have been, and will continue to be, made available to the public near the site. MDHES has established a repository in the Livingston Public Library. Residents can check the material out of the repository. MDHES adds documents to the repository as quickly as possible after publication. MDHES maintains a current repository inventory list which the public may request. In addition, a list of data available from sample analyses will be on file at the Livingston Library.

3) Press releases

Press releases are used for information such as meeting announcements, new data released and site projects. Press releases are prepared by MDHES Superfund Public Information Officer and reviewed by the project coordinator and departmental management for approval prior to release. Press releases are written in Associated Press style, inverted pyramid fashion, (most important information first) and double-spaced. When applicable, at the end of the release a note is added requesting that meeting information be included also in the community calendar.

4) Public service announcements

Public service announcements accompany press releases which

are sent to radio and television stations. PSAs are used for meeting notices, workshops, the toll-free Superfund phone hotline (1-800-648-8465), etc.

5) Press contact list

MDHES maintains and regularly updates a press contact list for the site. The list includes all press contacts in the Livingston area and notes any special instructions such as the need to put PSAs on 3 X 5 cards for certain radio stations.

6) Press meetings

Meetings with the press are especially helpful when MDHES has a large amount of information they would like to convey to the media. These meetings can be held in the afternoon before public meetings. In these press meetings, the project manager can give the reporter a brief rundown of what he or she will speak about at the public meeting. The advantages of this approach, versus no meetings or a press conference, are as follows: a) the reporter has ample opportunity to ask questions and clarify points; b) taking time with the press shows them that we are interested in them and in their accuracy; c) individual meetings help reporters who aren't as familiar with site issues catch up on more basic points; d) in these meetings, MDHES personnel and the reporter have a chance for better one-on-one discussion.

7) Superfund hotline

The MDHES Superfund in-state toll-free number, or "hotline," was established in June 1987 and has proven to be an effective tool for the public as well as MDHES. The public may be more hesitant to call government offices when they know they will have to pay long-distance charges. The hotline eliminates this hesitancy. The MDHES Superfund public information officer answers hotline calls and responds to questions. Those questions she cannot answer are directed to the correct person, usually eliminating the phone shuffling so often encountered by the public. The hotline is in

operation during business hours at MDHES. The number is 1-800-648-8465 which rings at the desk of public information officer Janie Stiles.

8) Update mailing lists

At MDHES, the Livingston site mailing list is kept on computer files and is updated constantly. Actual maintenance and updating is coordinated by the MDHES Superfund public information officer and is performed by her and bureau support staff.

9) Progress reports

MDHES will publish progress reports monthly, beginning in early 1990. Information is broken down into short, readable sections or "articles." The progress reports will contain information on recently released documents, upcoming meetings, site activities, completion of projects, sampling results, etc. Progress reports are sent to those people on the site mailing list. Extra copies will be distributed to pamphlet racks at the Livingston City/County Building via the city manager, and any other locations deemed appropriate. MDHES keeps several hundred extra copies of progress reports on file to take to public meetings and to distribute in the future to serve as site background information.

10) Make file information available to the public

The public may wish to look at open file information. This information will be made available in the form of an administrative record for the site to be housed at the Livingston Public Library. Requests by the public or potentially responsible parties to view files in the MDHES Helena office, other than the administrative record, will be channeled through the site attorney.

11) One-on-one contact with the public

Although public meetings are effective, they can be impersonal for some situations. One-on-one contact will also be used for members of the public who become actively involved in site

activities. For instance, MDHES will continue to be involved in arranging meetings with leaders of public interest groups, Congressional aides, state legislators, and so on. MDHES has recently hired a site project coordinator, John Wadhams, who is based in the MDHES office in Helena, but travels frequently to Livingston to perform oversight and public involvement activities. The Superfund public information officer will also deal one-on-one with members of the Livingston community. Community groups such as Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, League of Women Voters, Rotary, etc., are encouraged to contact Janie Stiles to arrange speakers for their group meetings.

12) Accessing for sampling efforts

When MDHES needs to take samples on private property, permission from the property owner will be gained ahead of time. When possible, the public information officer or site project coordinator will contact the residents in person, explain what will be taking place, and ask the property owner to sign a permission form. The permission form, while a legal document, should be written clearly and concisely enough so the owner can read it and sign it while the officer or coordinator waits. Furthermore, the owner should be able to feel comfortable with the permission form. The information officer or project coordinator will make every effort to ensure that samplers will arrive only at convenient times for the owner. The information officer or project manager will then provide copies of the permission forms, resident contact sheets, any necessary maps, and special instructions or requests to the personnel doing the sampling. Residents will be given results in easy-to-understand language in addition to the technical data. Consultants for BN will provide their own forms and conduct their own access work when sampling on private property.

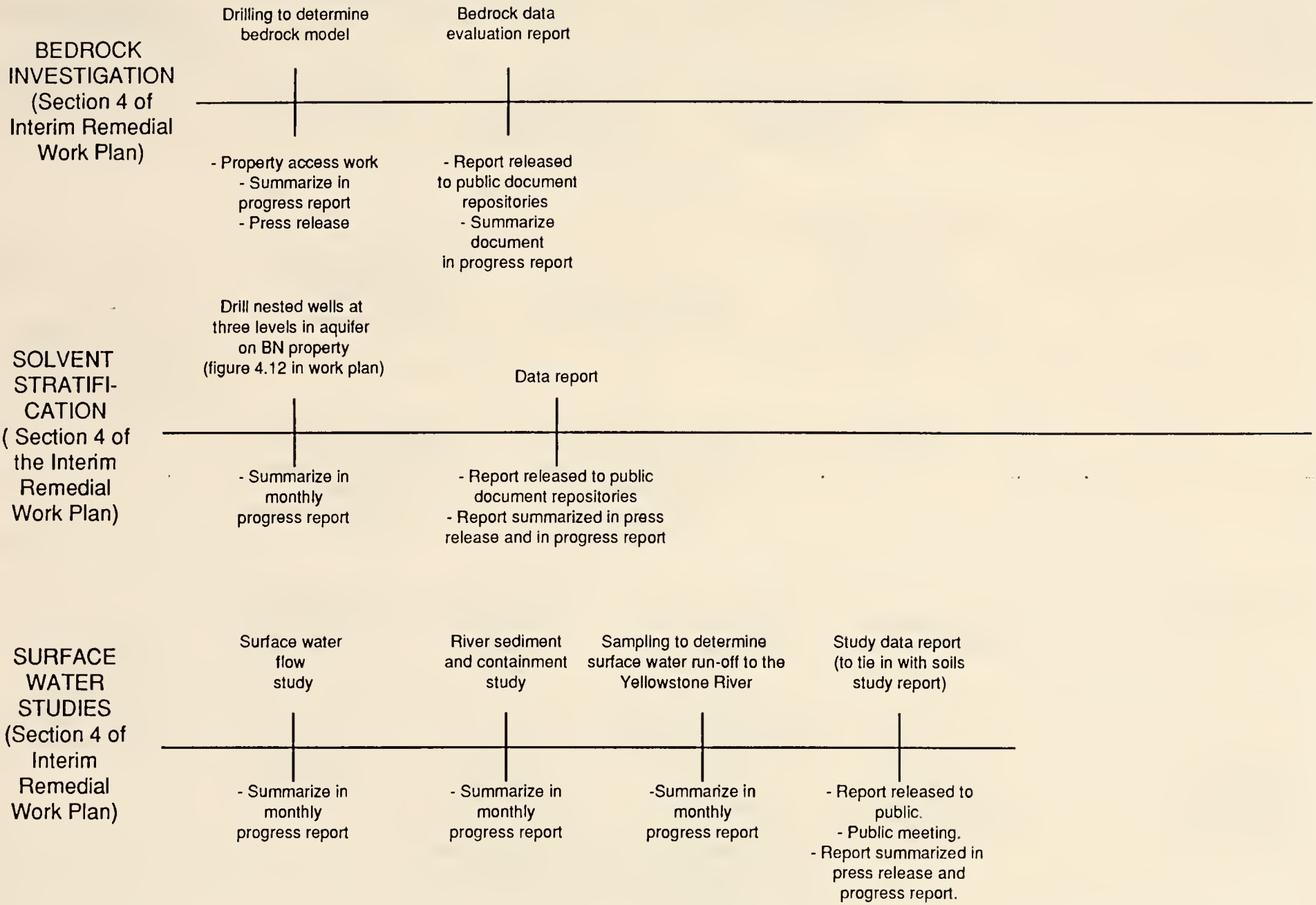
13) Maintain central public information contacts

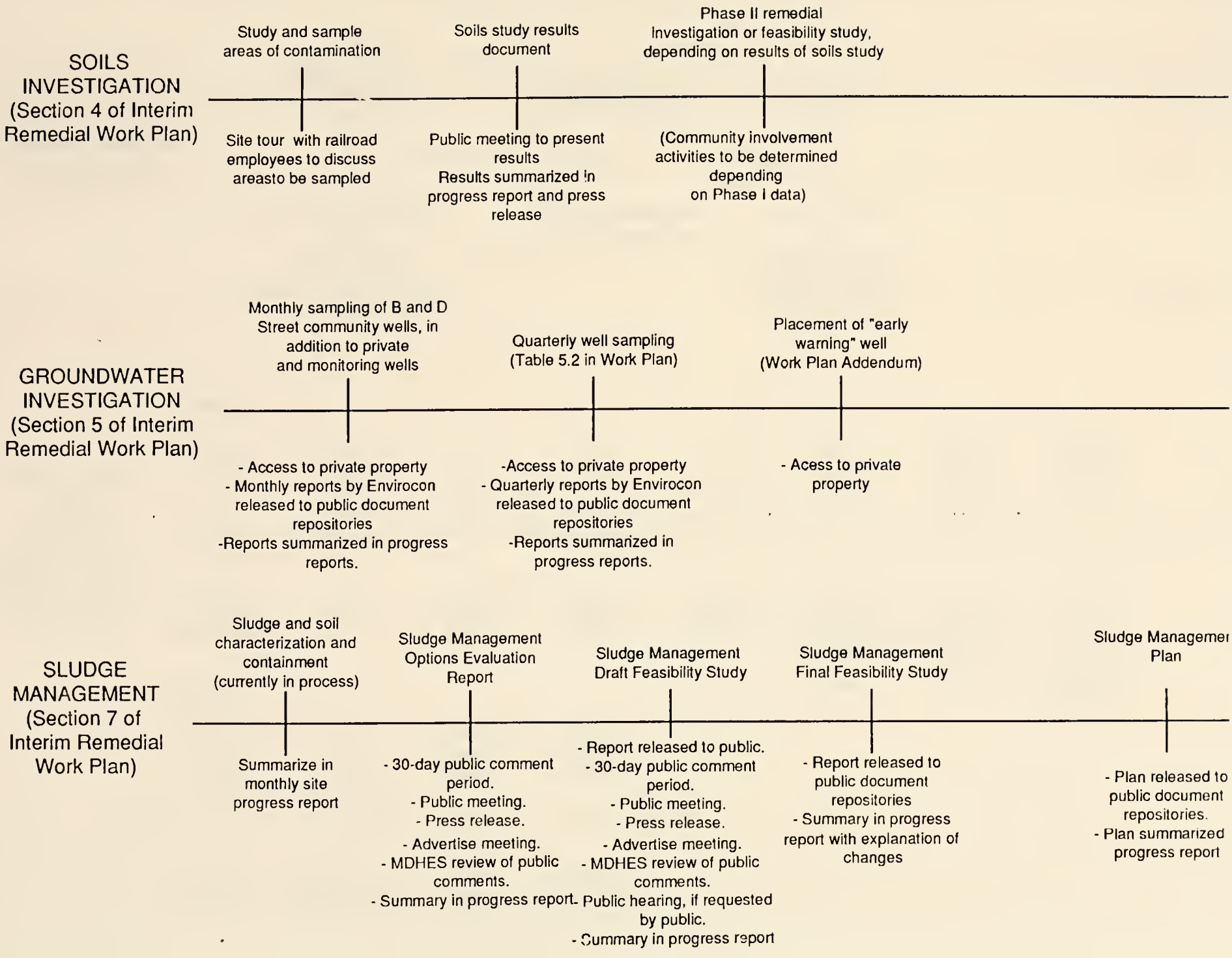
The site project coordinator and the public information officer are the first-line contact people for the public in most

cases.

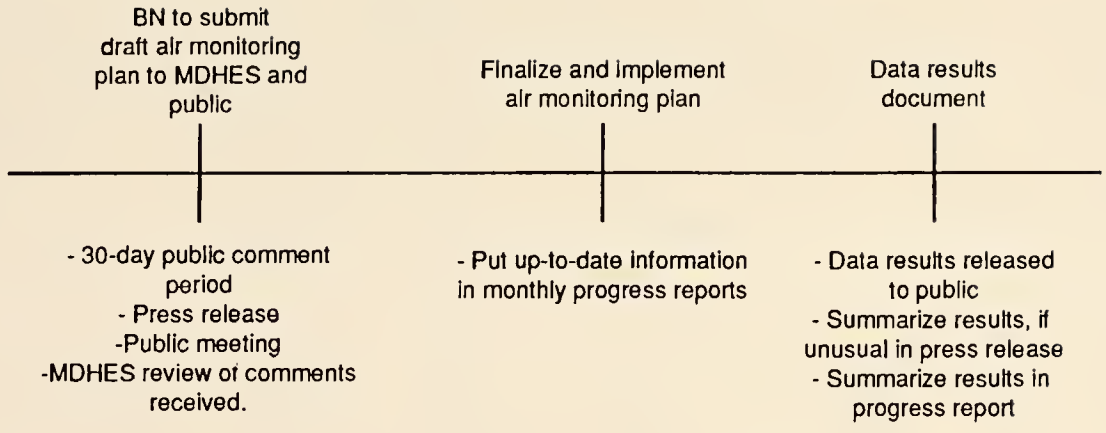
14) Continue to work with LIFE, the Livingston citizens advisory group

MDHES will continue to work with Livingston Informed Friends of the Environment (LIFE) on site issues. LIFE will be kept up-to-date on technical and non-technical issues. It is important for MDHES to listen carefully to LIFE's concerns and feedback from the community. MDHES will keep LIFE informed about current site investigations and the screening of potential cleanup methods and will likewise try to receive LIFE's input about these issues. MDHES will attend LIFE meetings, when invited. MDHES may initiate meetings with the group as new issues arise and as new data becomes available.


BEDROCK INVESTIGATION (Section 4 of Interim Remedial Work Plan)
Drilling to determine bedrock model
Bedrock data evaluation report
- Property access work
- Summarize in progress report
- Press release
- Report released to public document repositories
- Summarize document in progress report
SOLVENT STRATIFI-CATION (Section 4 of the Interim Remedial Work Plan)
Drill nested wells at three levels in aquifer on BN property (figure 4.12 in work plan)
Data report
- Summarize in monthly progress report
- Report released to public document repositories
- Report summarized in press release and in progress report
SURFACE WATER STUDIES (Section 4 of Interim Remedial Work Plan)
Surface water flow study
River sediment and containment study
Sampling to determine surface water run-off to the Yellowstone River
Study data report (to tie in with soils study report)
- Summarize in monthly progress report
- Summarize in monthly progress report
-Summarize in monthly progress report
- Report released to public.
- Public meeting.
- Report summarized in press release and progress report.

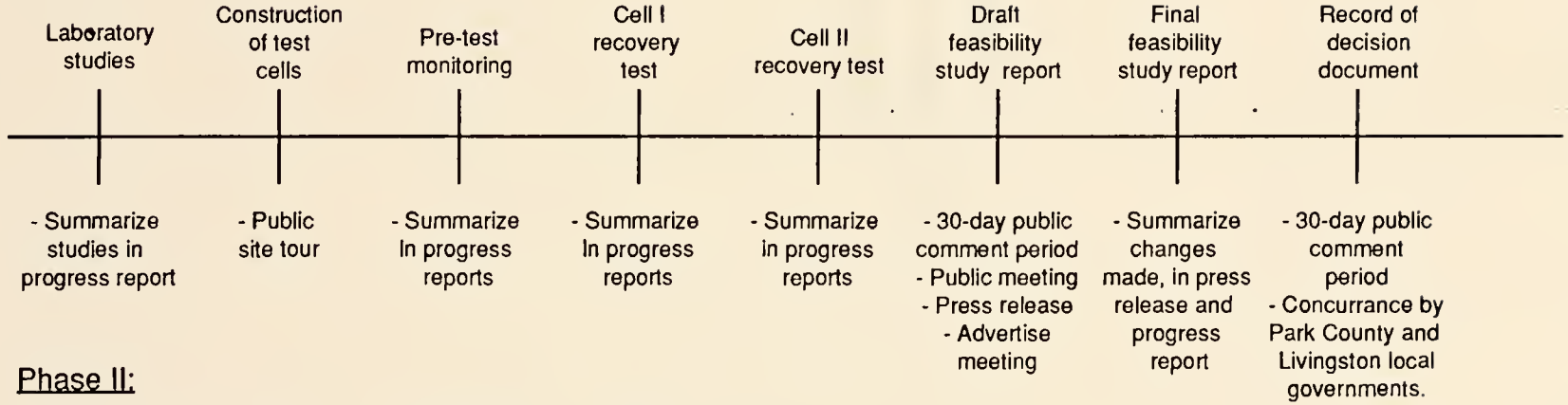

SOILS INVESTIGATION (Section 4 of Interim Remedial Work Plan)
Study and sample areas of contamination
Site tour with railroad employees to discuss areasto be sampled
Soils study results document
Public meeting to present results
Results summarized in progress report and press release
Phase II remedial investigation or feasibility study, depending on results of soils study
(Community involvement activities to be determined depending on Phase I data)
GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION (Section 5 of Interim Remedial Work Plan)
Monthly sampling of B and D Street community wells, in addition to private and monitoring wells
- Access to private property
- Monthly reports by Envirocon released to public document repositories
-Reports summarized in progress reports.
Quarterly well sampling (Table 5.2 in Work Plan)
-Access to private property
- Quarterly reports by Envirocon released to public document repositories
-Reports summarized in progress reports.
Placement of "early warning" well (Work Plan Addendum)
- Acess to private property
SLUDGE MANAGEMENT (Section 7 of Interim Remedial Work Plan)
Sludge and soil characterization and containment (currently in process)
Summarize in monthly site progress report
Sludge Management Options Evaluation Report
- 30-day public comment period.
- Public meeting.
- Press release.
- Advertise meeting.
- MDHES review of public comments.
- Summary in progress report.
Sludge Management Draft Feasibility Study
- Report released to public.
- 30-day public comment period.
- Public meeting.
- Press release.
- Advertise meeting.
- MDHES review of public comments.
- Public hearing, if requested by public.
- Summary in progress report
Sludge Management Final Feasibility Study
- Report released to public document repositories
- Summary in progress report with explanation of changes
Sludge Managemer Plan
- Plan released to public document repositories.
- Plan summarized progress report

AIR MONITORING (Section 9.0 of the Interim Remedial Work Plan)

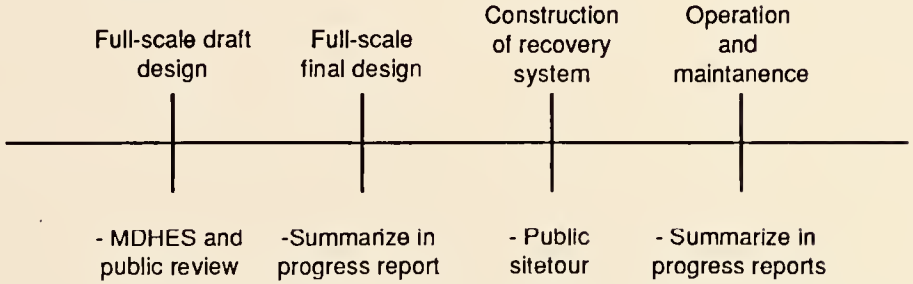


PETROLEUM HYDRO-CARBON RECOVERY (Section 6 of the Interim Remedial Work Plan)

Phase I:



Phase II:



APPENDIX A

CONTACT LIST, PRESS LIST, AND REPOSITORIES

LIVINGSTON ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP SITE

CONTACT LIST

Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences

- Director's office
- Superfund supervisor Vic Andersen
- State project coordinator John Wadhams
- Public information officer Janie Stiles

Room B201, Cogswell Building
Helena, Montana 59620
406-444-2821 or 1-800-648-8465

EPA, Helena Office

- Director John Wardell
- Remedial project manager Ron Bertram

U.S. EPA
Federal Building, Drawer 10096
301 South Park
Helena, MT 59626

City of Livingston

Livingston City Manager John Orndorf
Livingston Informed Friends of the Environment President Warren McGee

c/o City of Livingston
City/County Building
Livingston, MT 59047
(406)222-6120

Other involved parties

Burlington Northern Railroad
Mel Burda
9401 Indian Creek Parkway
Overland Park, KS 66212
(913)661-4439

Montana Rail Link
Lynda Frost
P.O. Box 8779
Missoula, MT 59807
(406)523-1500

Livingston Rebuild Center
Roy Korkalo
704 East Gallatin
Livingston, MT 59047
(406)222-1200

SITE DOCUMENT REPOSITORIES

Livingston Public Library
Director June Phillips
228 West Callendar
Livingston, MT 59047

Montana State University
Renne Library
Library Reference Desk
Bozeman, MT 59047

Montana State Library
Capitol Complex
State Depository Program
Helena, MT 59620

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. § 9601-9675 (amended 1986) to correct the nationwide public health, welfare and environmental problems caused by improperly managed hazardous substances. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been delegated the authority to issue regulations to "establish procedures and standards for responding to releases of hazardous substances" and to assign "appropriate roles and responsibilities for ... government."

The standards for governmental response under CERCLA are given detail and structure by the "National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan" (NCP), 40 C.F.R. part 300, which functions as the road map for performing the necessary investigatory, analytical, and design activities to ensure that the cleanup of hazardous substances at a site is protective of public health, welfare an the environment and is cost effective.

Both CERCLA and the NCP recognize community relations as an important element in every site cleanup program. Specifically, the NCP (Section 300.67 (a)) requires the lead agency to develop and implement a formal community relations plan for response actions taken pursuant to CERCLA. CERCLA, as recently amended, augments the NCP community relations requirements by establishing mandatory public participation requirements which must be met by governmental entities involved in cleanup activities. 42 U.S.C. § 9617. This plan was prepared in accordance with, and is consistent with CERCLA, the NCP, and all pertinent EPA guidance. This plan will be revised as necessary, to comply with any statutory or regulatory requirements.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE ACCESS FORMS AND INFORMATION

We have completed Superfund Sampling on your property.

Thank you for your cooperation.

If you have any questions, call Janie Stiles at
1-800-648-8465 (toll-free), or 444-2821.

RESIDENT CONTACT SHEET

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____ HOUSE DESCRITION _____

DATE _____ TIME _____ TYPE OF CONTACT _____

PREFERRED DATE AND TIME OF SAMPLING _____

LOCATION OF FAUCET _____

DOES FAUCET REPRESENT DOMESTIC SUPPLY? _____

IS THERE A FILTER OR AERATOR ON WATER SUPPLY? _____

OTHER REMARKS:

_____

INFORMATION OR PROJECT OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

DATE _____

DAY _____

ATTACHMENT D

APPOINTMENT NOTEBOOK
(Sample Page)

TIME	ADDRESS	RESIDENT	TYPE OF WORK	SUPERFUND PERSONNEL
6 A.M.				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12 P.M.				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE WELL SAMPLING

WHO?

The Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences and their contractors, Camp, Dresser and McKee, are conducting Superfund studies in the Milltown area. Contact the following people if you have questions about the study:

Janie Stiles or Phil Hertzog in Helena
1-800-648-8465 or 444-2821

WHAT?

We will be sampling wells near the Clark Fork River in the Pinegrove area to determine if the arsenic plume in the groundwater is moving downstream from Milltown. The arsenic plume was discovered several years ago in an area underlying Milltown. This discovery led to the state and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency installing a municipal water supply in Milltown. Studies in 1984 showed that the arsenic had not moved from the Milltown area, but as a precaution, the state has decided to re-sample wells in your area. The arsenic is coming from contaminated sediments which have been accumulating for the past 3/4 of a century. The arsenic, along with other heavy metals originally came from mining activities upstream along the Clark Fork Basin.

HOW?

Camp, Dresser and McKee will be in the Pinegrove area beginning around Oct. 31 or Nov. 1 to take the well sample. If you have a water softener, they would like to take the sample from a spigot which gets water before the softener. We need for you to run the water for approximately one-half hour before they take the sample so that any minerals or metals in the tank or in the well casing will be washed out. If you prefer, this water can be run through a garden hose and/or sprinkler so the water is not wasted. The sample can then be taken from the outside spigot. This will ensure accurate results. A representative of Camp, Dresser and McKee, probably Dennis Smith, will call you and arrange a time to take the sample. He will also tell you what date he will be there.

WHY?

The well sampling is part of a bigger study which the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences is conducting in the Milltown area as part of the Superfund project. Other studies we are doing include sampling of river sediment and irrigated lands, measurements of well depth, and so on. Periodically, we will send out progress reports on site activities. Your name will automatically be added to the mailing list for these reports. If you wish to receive further information about Superfund, in general, please contact Janie Stiles at the phone number listed above.

APPENDIX D

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

STAN STEPHENS, GOVERNOR

COGSWELL BUILDING

STATE OF MONTANA

FAX # (406) 444-2606

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

Solid & Hazardous Waste Bureau
(406) 444-2821

July 31,1989

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD

HELENA -- The Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (MDHES) will hold a public meeting to present a remedial work plan and consent decree for the Burlington Northern/Livingston site at 4 p.m., Wednesday, Aug. 2 in the City/County building in Livingston.

"We want the public to be informed about the investigation and cleanup process at the site and the way to encourage this is to increase understanding of the issues," MDHES director Don Pizzini said.

The Remedial Work Plan directs interim cleanup and further site investigation activities. The Consent Decree, a legal document which will eventually be signed by BN and the State, directs BN's interim cleanup and site investigation activities.

Copies of the work plan and consent decree are available in the newly established site information repository at the Livingston Library. To ensure everyone will get a chance to see the documents, check-out will be for overnight only.

A 30-day public comment period for the consent decree and work plan will begin Aug. 2 and end at midnight Sept. 1. During that time the public is urged to read the documents and offer comments to Vic Andersen, Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, Room B201, Cogswell Building, Helena, MT 59620. A second public meeting will be held Aug. 23 in Livingston to receive public comments on the documents.

In addition to public meetings, MDHES is working with Livingston Friends of the Environment (LIFE) a citizen's advisory committee formed by the City of

Livingston to become informed about and involved in site issues.

Anyone wishing more information about the site may call MDHES site public information officer Janie Stiles at 1-800-648-8465 or 444-2821 in Helena.

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